

FRENCH CLAIM  
SMALL GAIN  
AT VERDUN

They Launched an Offensive for a Short Time in the Douaumont-Vaux Region, but Yesterday and Last Night They Held Their Infantry in Check

GERMANY ALSO HOLDS  
HER INFANTRY BACK

Rome Claims Heavy Engagements with Austrian Troops, but Vienna Claims That Only Small Engagements Have Taken Place with No Results

After temporarily assuming the aggressive in the Verdun battle, launching attacks in the Douaumont-Vaux region, which was declared to have gained them some ground, the French yesterday and last night held their infantry in check; nor was there any move by the German infantry arm, but apparently a new movement of some importance is preparing to the west of the Meuse, where heavy bombardments are in progress.

Although Rome has reported heavy fighting on the Austro-Italian front, with successes for the Italians, the current headquarters statement from Vienna mentions only small engagements and records no changes in territory in consequence.

Riotous demonstrations occurred in Athens when an attempt was made to break up a meeting of adherents of former Premier Venizelos, a supporter of the entente cause. One report says that several shots were fired and a number of the former premier's followers were arrested.

FRENCH POSITIONS  
BOMBARDED  
ON SUNDAY

From Dead Man's Hill to Cumieres the German Guns Boomed, But There Were No Infantry Attacks.

Paris, April 17.—French positions in Avocourt wood and on the front from Dead Man's Hill to Cumieres were bombarded yesterday. There were no infantry attacks, this afternoon's official report says. To the east of the Meuse the night was calm except for artillery activity at Haudremont wood.

The official statement last night claimed the capture of some German trenches and prisoners south of Douaumont. The statement reads as follows: "The bombardment continued last night on the left bank of the Meuse in the sector between Avocourt and Caurettes wood. On the right bank we delivered a spirited attack toward the end of yesterday against German positions south of Douaumont. This effort, which was completely successful, made it possible for us to occupy certain elements of the enemy's trenches and capture 200 men, of whom two were officers."

"In the Woivreux first line positions were bombarded intermittently."

A supplementary statement issued in Paris last night says:

"On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded our positions in the Avocourt wood and Hill 304."

"On the right bank both armies were active in the region of Douaumont and in the Woivreux in the sector of Moulainville, Haudremont and Les Epargues."

## FRENCH REPULSED.

German Official Report Says Offensive Was Put Down.

Berlin, April 17.—The official bulletin given out yesterday by the German war office says the attacks of the French near Douaumont were repulsed. The bulletin reads:

"Western Front.—On both sides of La Bassée canal there was increasing activity on the part of the artillery, together with vigorous mining operations. A British position about 60 meters long, in the region of Vermelles, was wrecked by our mining operations."

"East of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was spirited fighting along the front before Fort Douaumont, as far as the Vaux Ravine. The enemy, who advanced to the attack with heavy forces, after extended preparation by the artillery, was repulsed with sanguinary losses."

## HOVERED OVER CONSTANTINOPLE.

Two Hostile Aeroplanes Dropped Bombs, But Did No Damage.

Constantinople, April 17.—Two hostile aeroplanes have flown over Constantinople, dropping bombs on villages nearby, the war office announced yesterday, but no damage was done. The statement follows:

"On Friday night two hostile aeroplanes ascended off the Dardanelles, and flew over Constantinople at a considerable height. They dropped several incendiary bombs on two villages near-by without results. Owing to the fire of our anti-aircraft guns the hostile aircraft lost sight of their object and retired."

London, April 17.—The statement by

the British admiralty on the air raid on Constantinople reads as follows: "On Friday night three of our naval aeroplanes carried out a raid on Constantinople. Bombs were dropped on the Zeppelin powder factory and aeroplane hangars. Another naval aeroplane visited Adrianople and dropped bombs on the railway station. All returned safely."

TURKEY ADMITS  
SEA OUTRAGE

But Tries to Justify Sinking of the Russian Hospital Ship Portugal By Belief That the Ship Was a Transport.

Berlin, April 17, by wireless to Tuckerton.—Announcement is made by the Turkish government that the Russian hospital ship Portugal, sunk in the Black sea last month, was torpedoed by a Turkish submarine. The statement was given out yesterday by the Overseas news agency as follows:

"The Turkish government publishes the following report of the commander of the Turkish submarine which sank the steamship Portugal: "The ship was sighted on the night of March 29-30. It was steering toward a landing place. When daylight came it was ascertained that the ship was laden heavily and that it was towing several heavily loaded punts with numerous occupants. The commander and other officers of the submarine were justified in believing the ship was a transport which was on the way to land troops and supplies. The ship was painted gray with a small red line and flew the Russian merchant flag. No Red Cross flag was flying and the name of the ship was invisible."

"The first torpedo did not hit. After the explosion of the second torpedo, which struck below the bridge, a violent explosion occurred within the ship. This explosion undoubtedly was due to large quantities of explosives stored in the ship. Immediately after this a destroyer attacked the submarine."

"The Russian affirmation that the ship was struck by two torpedoes is untrue. The Turkish government regrets if persons exclusively in the Red Cross service perished, but the responsibility rests on the Russian government, which transported these persons on a vessel which was being used for war purposes against the Turks."

"Provisions of the conventions adopted at The Hague stipulate that hospital ships must be painted white with a green or red stripe one and one-half meters long and also must fly the Red Cross flag."

The Portugal had 273 persons on board of whom 115 were drowned. The Russian government sent to all neutral governments a note protesting against the torpedoing of the hospital ship. It was asserted the Portugal bore all the distinctive signs prescribed by the special agreement signed at The Hague in 1908."

The Turkish government at first disclaimed responsibility for the sinking of the Portugal.

## WAR MUST END IN VERDUN.

Kaiser is Reported to Have Declared Recently.

Paris, April 17.—A semi-official note issued yesterday reviews the recent operations about Verdun and gives an order of the day of General Pétain commanding at Verdun in praise of the resistance of the French troops to the recent offensive of the Germans. The note concludes:

"The emperor some days ago reviewed one of the divisions engaged in the region between Douaumont and Vaux and it was there that he said:

"The war of 1870 was decided at Verdun. The present war must end at Verdun."

General Pétain's order is as follows: "The 9th of April is a glorious day for our arms. The furious assaults of the soldiers of the crown prince have been everywhere broken. Infantrymen, artillerymen, sappers and aviators of the 11th army were rivals in heroism. Honor to all."

"The Germans without doubt will attack again. Let everyone work and watch to obtain the same success as yesterday. Have courage. We will get them."

ACID FUMES KILLED  
BURLINGTON MAN

His Helper Was Also Overcome, But Recovered—They Were Charging Batteries in Small Electric Light Plant.

Burlington, April 17.—Frank E. Rodillie, a well known electrician of this city is dead as the result of inhaling gaseous fumes while at work in an electric light plant at the summer home of George G. Wright of Kansas City, located at the northernmost point of Grand Isle, Silas Bushey of Grand Isle, Rodillie's assistant, who was found unconscious beside him, will live. The men were engaged in recharging the storage batteries of the light plant which is located in a small building also used as a garage. Rodillie and Bushey went to work at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. It was necessary for the men to work all night after the gas-line engine operating the dynamo that charged the batteries was started. They were discovered unconscious at 8:30 Saturday morning.

Help was instantly summoned and everything possible was done for the men. Bushey recovered consciousness about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon but Rodillie never came out of the stupor. He died at 7 o'clock last evening.

Just what killed Rodillie and affected Bushey will not be known until an autopsy on Rodillie's body is performed by Dr. B. H. Stone of the state laboratory. Bushey says the last he remembers Friday night was seeing Rodillie put up his feet on a railing near the charging apparatus and apparently drop off in a daze. After that everything is a blank.

The theory is that the fumes from the acid solution in the batteries seeped and slowly overcame the two men. It is not supposed that gasoline fumes were responsible, although they might have aided.

London, April 17.—The statement by

NO PROOF  
OF VILLA  
DEATH

War Department at Washington Has Not Received Confirmation of a Report Which Reached El Paso Yesterday That the Bandit Chief Died of Wounds

EARLY DESPATCHES  
REVEALED NOTHING

The Evidence from Mexican Sources Thus Far Is Chiefly Circumstantial and Is Not Given Full Reliance by American Officials

Washington, D. C., April 17.—As the hours passed to-day without confirmation of the story of the finding of the body of Francisco Villa, Washington grew more doubtful. Villa's body was to have reached Chihuahua by special train some time last night, but American Consul Letcher has not even forwarded the rumors as to Villa's death, which must be circulating there.

The Mexican embassy here has no additional information. The last report from Consul Garcia at El Paso said he was seeking confirmation.

State and war department officials refused to comment to-day on Pershing's report of the Parral fight, which was much different from the version transmitted by Carranza. The American report shows that Carranza troops not only joined in the attack on the American detachment but followed them for several miles as they withdrew to avoid a clash. The majority of the Mexicans killed were reported by Pershing to have been Carranza soldiers, one of them an officer. Officials reasserted to-day that Villa the expedition would come out of Mexico at once.

El Paso, April 17.—A dispatch was received by General Gavira, commander of the Juarez garrison, from Cuahuachic at 10:30 this morning, stating that the body of Villa had not arrived there at that hour. The body was said to be in charge of Carranza troops.

For more than a week reports that Villa had died from wounds have been current both here and in Juarez. Yesterday's accounts were the most circumstantial and apparently reliable yet received. They were accepted with reserve by American officials, including General George Bell, but the Mexican officials expressed confidence in their reliability. The messages, in the order in which they were received, were as follows:

The dispatcher of the Mexican Northern railway station at Juarez reported to General Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, that he had heard a conversation over the telephone wires to the effect that Villa's body was in the hands of the Carranza troops.

General Gavira notified Consul Andres Garcia here, who rushed messages to the telephone operators at Madera and Cuahuachic asking for confirmation.

The Madera and Cuahuachic operators answered, confirming the report and stating the body was being taken to Chihuahua.

The telephone operator at San Antonio, 50 miles west of Chihuahua City, telegraphed Consul Garcia that Villa's body was in possession of Colonel Carlos Carranza, nephew of General Carranza, who was taking it in a special train to Chihuahua.

In reply to these messages, telegrams were sent to the Carranza generals in the field and to officials in Mexico City. Chihuahua and other points asking confirmation, but no answers have yet been received.

Apart from the telegrams sent here there are some known facts which have been pointed out by Mexican officials as lending strong support to the truth of the report that the bandit chief's career has been closed by death.

These facts are: That Villa has been suffering for more than a year from a virulent form of blood poisoning. He was treated for this disease while in Juarez by Dr. W. L. Brown, one of the best known physicians in El Paso.

Dr. Brown states that the condition of the bandit was such that the condition of the wound would be fatal in 10 days unless treated promptly and with the best medical skill and care. Even under the most favorable conditions such a wound would be of the gravest character.

It is certain that if Villa was wounded he could not have commanded anything but the most primitive treatment.

Another message from Chihuahua City received here yesterday stating that rioting had broken out there was regarded as a measure of confirmation of the bandit's death. Villa is known to have had numerous sympathizers among the lower classes in the city and it was considered probable that their sympathy would take the form of violence if they learned that the body of their hero was being brought to Chihuahua to be exhibited as that of a criminal.

Finally and a point upon which the greatest emphasis is laid is: Nothing positive has been known at Villa since the battle of Guerrero, at which time reports of his being wounded were accepted

by General Pershing and other American officers. If he had continued south as was assumed he must by this time have reached either Torreon or Durango City, in which event some news of his movements would almost positively have become known.

Only one message was received in Juarez yesterday giving any details of the supposed finding of Villa's body. This message was unofficial and was sent to a private individual. According to it, Villa's death and burial were revealed by a former colonel of the bandit band who had been captured and was under sentence of death. This colonel offered to show his captors Villa's grave in return for his life. He led a detachment of Carranza soldiers under the command of Colonel Cayazos to San Francisco Borja, a small town 30 miles south of Cuahuachic, with which it is connected by a vague and deserted trail. Near this lonely spot the Carranza soldiers are said to have exhumed the body of the bandit.

Major Tompkins SLIGHTLY HURT

His Small Force of Americans Fought a Defensive Battle Again Carranza Troops at Parral and Killed 41 Mexicans.

San Antonio, Tex., April 17.—It was a force of Carranza soldiers who engaged the little detachment of American cavalry at Parral Wednesday in a regularly organized action, according to detailed reports written by Major Frank Tompkins and forwarded to General Funston by General Pershing.

Forty of the Mexican soldiers, including one major, and one civilian, were killed by the retreating Americans. The American casualties were two killed and six wounded, including Major Tompkins. His wound was slight.

Major Tompkins entered Parral upon the invitation of an officer of the Parral garrison. He stated that the officer met him ten miles from Parral, introduced himself and urged him to accept the hospitality of the military and civil authorities. This fact, coupled with Major Tompkins' report of the subsequent attack, caused officers here to express the opinion that he and his men had been deliberately led into a trap, although perhaps not with the knowledge of General Lozano, commanding officer.

Major Tompkins was preparing to move out to the designated camp when soldiers and civilians began to throw stones and to shoot at the Americans. Realizing that the action was that of a mob of civilians and of soldiers who had gotten beyond the control of their officers, Major Tompkins made no stand, but retired his men without making resistance towards the city limits. Shouting crowds followed them, while stones and occasional shots fell among them but without doing great damage.

It was afternoon when Major Tompkins led his men into a defensive position behind a railway embankment outside the town. The mob respected the advantage the Americans had taken but within a brief time they appeared on their flanks a force of 300 Mexican troops who began in military fashion a formal attack.

Major Tompkins was still averse to fighting in anything but a defensive manner against this force. Also it soon became apparent that the Mexican superiority in numbers made a retreat from the position behind the embankment imperative.

A retreat was begun that was ended only at Santa Cruz. The Mexicans pursued them almost the entire distance of the intervening eight miles, the Americans contenting themselves with a rear guard action.

In the running fight the Americans cared for their dead and wounded. Major Tompkins' information that 41 Mexicans had been killed was secured from one who passed over the trail from Parral after the fight.

## WANT 3-THREE BILL.

Concord, N. H., Granite Cutters Are Said to Desire It.

Concord, N. H., April 17.—Another meeting of the Granite Cutters' union will be held to-morrow evening in Central Labor Union hall at which time it is expected the committees of the cutters will have reached an understanding with the manufacturer relative to the piece in dispute.

The manufacturers and workers are understood to be in accord on all except the length of the agreement and some minor regulations regarding the machinery.

The manufacturers favor a four-years' agreement and the workers desire a three-years' contract, dating from May 1, when the present agreement expires.

## DEATH OF JOHN COMOLLI.

Had Been Resident of Barre Since 1895—Native of Italy.

John Comolli, for many years a well known member of the Italian colony in Barre, passed away at his home, 4 Foster street, Sunday night at 10 o'clock. Mr. Comolli had been in failing health for some time. He is survived by his wife and four sons, Jasper Comolli of Piqua, O., Joseph Comolli, who is employed as a solicitor by Jones Bros. in Barre, Hugo Comolli of Piqua, O., and Charles Comolli of this city. He also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Lena Magnaghi of North Main street and Mrs. Mario Rossi, residing in Italy, and five grandchildren, Leo and John Comolli of Piqua, O., Joseph Comolli, Jr., of Barre, and Misses Eva and Reina Saporiti of Montpelier.

Mr. Comolli was born in Piamo, Italy, Aug. 9, 1852, and was, therefore, nearing his 64th birthday. His marriage to Miss Clementina Arioli took place in Italy 20 years ago. In 1882 the family came to America and for 10 years Mr. Comolli was employed in Richmond, Va. He was a granite cutter by trade and after moving from Virginia he located in Quincy, Mass., where he followed his trade for a period of three years. Mr. Comolli came to Barre in 1895. He was a member of the Italian Old Men's society and held in high esteem by his compatriots as well as by others in Barre and vicinity.

It is expected that funeral services will be held at the house Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the family lot at Hope cemetery.

In probate court to-day Max Fisher of Barre was appointed administrator of the estate of Mrs. Anna Croteau.

A GRIEVANCE  
WITH AUSTRIA

An American Sailor Was Injured on the Russian Bark Imperator

OFFICIAL ADVICES  
REPORT THE CASE

Austrian Submarine Said to Have Fired Without Warning

Washington, D. C., April 17.—One of the two Americans aboard the Russian bark Imperator, bound from Gulfport, Mississippi, for Marseilles, was wounded when the vessel was fired upon without warning by an Austrian submarine off the Cumbredre islands, according to official advice to the state department to-day.

The American injured was Gustav Olson, whose father is bandmaster at Fort Warren, Boston harbor. The other American aboard was Auer Swenson of Minneapolis.

The state department's information came from the American consul at Barcelona, Spain, who said that the ship was fired upon without warning on April 11. Three shots were fired, one taking effect. The vessel was set adrift by the submarine. Olson was reported to be in the Barcelona hospital suffering from shrapnel wounds.

LETTER TO GERMANY  
NEARLY COMPLETED  
BY PRES. WILSON

The Communication is Likely to Be Sent from Washington to Berlin Late To-night or To-morrow.

Washington, D. C., April 17.—Announcement was made at the White House to-day that President Wilson had virtually completed consideration of his forthcoming communication to Germany and it was indicated that it probably will go forward to Berlin late to-day or to-morrow.

President Wilson, it was said, had been steadily engaged on the note for two days, remaining away from church yesterday and working practically all the day. The document was characterized by officials to-day as very positive in tone and they believe that only prompt acquiescence by Germany in the position taken by the United States can prevent a break in diplomatic relations.

Unofficial dispatches from Berlin indicating that the German government was ready to meet the United States demand to change the course of the American government decided on at Friday's cabinet meeting.

NORWEGIAN SHIP  
HAS BEEN SUNK  
GY BUNFIRE

Unarmed British Steamship Harrovian Has Been Destroyed, But the Details Are Lacking.

London, April 17.—The sinking of a neutral ship and a British steamship is reported by Lloyds to-day. The Norwegian ship Glendown was sunk by gunfire and the unarmed British steamship Harrovian was sunk. The details are lacking.

## TRYING TO BE FRIENDLY.

Austria Said to Worry Over Possible United States-Germany Break.

London, April 17.—The Budapest correspondent of the Morning Post sends the following: "The negotiations between the United States and Germany are being eagerly followed in Austria-Hungary. Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, is vehemently opposing any policy likely to lead to a rupture with the United States. The question was discussed during the past week by the Austrian and Hungarian delegates who met at Budapest to continue the Ausgleich negotiations, and a decision was reached to take certain definite steps in Berlin."

"Moreover, it is stated, should a break occur Austria-Hungary will take no cognizance of it and will endeavor to continue friendly relations with the United States."

## BEER AND WHISKEY

Were Seized By Officers at 4 Ahern Place This Forenoon.

Two barrels of beer and a quantity of whiskey in bottles were seized by the police just before noon to-day in a raid made on the premises at 4 Ahern place. On a complaint made to Grand Juror William Wishart, Chief Sinclair, Officer John W. Dineen and Constable George L. Morris searched the house occupied by the family of Jose Sanapriano. Mrs. Sanapriano was arrested on a charge of selling liquor illegally and later when her husband, a granite cutter, appeared in city court this afternoon, he, too, was taken in custody on a similar charge. Before Magistrate H. W. Scott, husband and wife were held for bail, each in the sum of \$500. It was expected that the couple would be able to procure bail before night.

Formal pleas of not guilty were entered and a hearing was set for Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, when it is likely a jury will be asked to hear the evidence. Grand Juror Wishart will have charge of the prosecution. The respondents have not retained counsel. Alleged contraband goods seized in the raid were taken to police headquarters.

## HIS FIRST SERMON IN BARRE.

Rev. B. G. Lipsky Occupied Hedding Pulpit as Pastor.

Rev. Bailey G. Lipsky, who was recently assigned to the pastorate of the Hedding M. E. church in this city, preached his first sermon at the morning service yesterday. Mr. Lipsky is a young man, full of enthusiasm, as is evident from his manner in the pulpit, and a fluent speaker.

His text yesterday was from the third chapter of Paul's epistle to the Galatians, the first verse. "Oh foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that ye should not obey the truth, before whose eyes Jesus Christ has been evidently set forth, crucified among you?" The words at first, as the preacher suggested, mean little until we consider the circumstances which caused Paul to write them. He, inspired by the Christ, had taught the people according to his belief but in his absence they had allowed themselves to be led back to their old customs by other priests and were losing sight of Him in consideration of themselves. Paul, disappointed that they should be so easily led from a faith which had been so conclusively and emphatically proven by the crucifixion of the Saviour, chided them in the words just given.

"In California," said Mr. Lipsky, "I once took a journey through the mountains. It was a long, steep climb for the railroad train to undertake and it took the engine a long time to reach the plateau at the top of the mountain. At last it was reached, however, and in the distance was revealed the snow-white top of Mount Shasta. Isolated and majestic it stood there, surpassing in grandeur all the mountains around until they seemed but a clump of foothills beneath it." It is the same with Christ when we try to contrast him with other men. He stands out from all the rest as possessing something which they did not have. Abraham, Moses and Amos were all great teachers but they all had their weaknesses. It is Jesus alone who is the true demonstration of God's love. Jesus is the wonderful character that causes all others to sink into the shadows. He "stands placid before the world and emboldened in the minds of men."

It is through Christ that we have come to realize that there can be no castes in the world, that one man before God is as good as another. It is He who brings man to His own level, the level of humanity, and reveals his kinship with God. It is He who has taught us that no matter what have been our sins and failures in the past, we still have in our hearts the ability to find God. "If we keep our eyes on Him we shall find divine powers dynamic in our hearts which are lifting us to the level of God."

Paul teaches that whosoever looks to himself instead of to Christ has taken from his soul the power for redemption, but there is no conflict but what we can win if we keep the love of Christ warm in our souls and our eyes ever on Him. "Love is the fulfillment of all law, for with the love of Christ in our hearts we cannot sin." "Where Christ is there is liberty, freedom and salvation."

Mr. Lipsky spoke last evening on the subject of "The Peace of God."

## PALM SUNDAY IN BARRE.

Appropriate Services Held—Coadjutor Bishop Bliss Is Here.

Palm Sunday was accorded its customary observance in Barre churches yesterday, sunny skies and a mild temperature doubtless accounting measurably for the fact that uncommonly large congregations were the rule and not the exception. Interior arrangements with palms conspicuous in the altar decorations emphasized the significance of Palm Sunday and its place in the church calendar. In St. Monica's church and the Church of the Good Shepherd, at St. Monica's Rev. P. M. McKenna preached at both masses in the morning. The blessing of the palms and the distribution of palm branches, after the procession about the church, took place at 11 o'clock. Special holy week services are to be held on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Rt. Rev. George Y. Bliss of Burlington, bishop coadjutor of the Vermont Episcopal diocese, was the preacher at morning and evening services in the Church of the Good Shepherd. He is to remain in the parish through holy week. Services in the Church of the Good Shepherd are to be held at 7:30 o'clock every evening except Saturday. There will be celebrations of the holy communion Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon there will be baptismal services. Thursday morning Bishop Bliss will preach at a service to be held at 9:30 o'clock. Good Friday services are to be held at 10 o'clock in the morning and a service of three hours' devotionals will begin at noon. Easter Sunday services have been arranged for 7 a. m., 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m. Members of St. Aldemar commandery, No. 11, K. T. will attend the 10:30 services.

Yesterday Bishop Bliss began a series of homilies on the great central figures in the tragedy that culminated in the crucifixion. His text for the Sunday morning sermon was taken from the gospel of St. John, 12th chapter, 36th and 37th verses, which read as follows: "Simon Peter said unto him, Lord, whither goest thou? Jesus answered him, Whither I go thou canst not follow me now; but thou shalt follow me afterwards. Peter said unto him, Lord, why cannot I follow thee now? I will lay down my life for thy sake." The preacher dwelt at length on the peculiar elements which entered into Peter's make-up as an apostle, considered his shortcomings in the light of Christ's prophecy and drew an interesting parallel in Peter's life to certain types that are to be found in the everyday walks of the present time.

## FUNERAL OF ERNEST LENNON.

Attended By Many Former Associates in Labor Circles.

Labor circles were well represented at the funeral of Ernest Lennon of Vancouver, B. C., formerly secretary of the Barre granite-cutters' local, whose death at the City Hospital Friday night followed a long illness. Services were held at the mortuary chapel of Perry & Noonan on Depot square Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Edgar Crossland, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, officiating. The bearers were: Alexander Broussard, George Taylor, Alex. Mackie, Ennis Ritchie, Eric Pirie and Alex. Ritchie. There were a number of floral tributes. Many labor men, forming in line at the square, acted as an escort while the remains were being removed to Hope cemetery for interment.

When Twentieth Century Limited Hit Two Tank Cars.

Cleveland, April 17.—Lives of passengers on the Twentieth Century Limited, the New York Central's crack train, were in peril for the second time in three weeks last night, when the train crashed into two empty tank cars a short distance west of the draw bridge over the Cuyahoga river, a short distance outside the Union station.

Steel plates were wrenched off the sides of the cars as the train, sliding up as it crashed the depot, was rescued by the oil cars.

DENY RIGHT  
TO ISSUE STOCK

In Application of the Central Vermont Power Company

CLAIMS INFORMATION  
WAS TOO MEAN

Public Service Commission Dismissed Application Without Prejudice

The somewhat unusual action of denying a petition to issue stock has been made by the Vermont public service commission in the case of the Central Vermont Power company which asked sanction for a \$20,000 issue at a hearing held in Montpelier on February 26, last. The application set forth that the company was incorporated under the laws of Vermont and that no capital stock had been issued. The petitioners were represented by E. M. Harvey, an attorney, of Montpelier.

In denying its sanction, the commission reported as follows:

"Counsel for the petitioner at the hearings made the statement that the company desired to issue \$20,000 of capital stock and sell the same at par for cash. When asked by the commission what the corporation proposed to do with the cash, counsel stated that the corporation desired to buy water rights in Orange, Washington and Caledonia counties. Upon being further interrogated, counsel declined to state what water rights the company wished to purchase or where the same was located, stating that that would be determined after the stock was sold and the cash obtained. Counsel further stated that the company wished to spend a portion of said \$20,000 for promotion expenses and engineering without definitely indicating concerning these last two proposed expenditures."

"It is not the policy of this commission to authorize the issue and sale of stock by public service corporations without definite information as to the expenditure of the proceeds of such issue and sale. Supervision over the issue of stock and bonds is given to the commission for the purpose of protecting the public from over capitalization, which evil is always reflected in rates, and for the purpose of protecting the investor by insuring the proper expenditure of his investment."

"We cannot afford this protection without a definite knowledge of the details attendant upon the issue of stock and bonds including the disposition of the proceeds therefrom. Nothing was shown in this matter from which we can form any idea in that regard. Consequently, we conclude that this application should be dismissed without prejudice to a further application at the hearing of which evidence may be adduced."

"Order."

"It is ordered that the foregoing application be dismissed without prejudice."

## NEW BRATTLEBORO CORPORATION

Purebred Livestock Sales Co. Has \$25,000 Capital Stock

Articles of association were filed to-day with the secretary of state by the Purebred Livestock Sales company of Brattleboro, incorporated, with capital stock of \$25,000, the principal place of business to be at Brattleboro. The company purposes to deal in all kinds of merchandise and to publish and circulate newspapers, magazines, etc. The incorporators are G. F. Gregory of Dummerston, A. A. B. Clapp of Brattleboro, John W. Preston, Alstead, N. H., and Lewis C. Lovell, Bellows Falls.

## Wedded at Bride's Home.

At the bride's home on Smith street Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Teresa Christofletti was married to Amedeo Conadera, the ceremony being performed by Justice of the Peace James Mackay. Bride and groom were attended by Miss Christofletti, a sister of the former, and John Ottoloni. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served and at a reception in the evening many members of the Barre Italian colony were received by the bridal party. Mr. Conadera is a granite cutter by trade. The couple are to make their home on Granite street.

## Re-Try Barre Case.

The trial of the suit of James K. Pirio vs. Granite Savings Bank & Trust company was started in Washington county court this afternoon, John